



Cr. First Society

WEEK'S DOINGS

Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World

OF INTEREST TO ALL OUR READERS

General Review of Important Happenings of the Past Week in Brief and Comprehensive Form.

British army officers say the American horses are far better for cavalry use than any other they can obtain.

Two convicts in the Leavenworth, Kan., federal prison fled of their shackles and were about to escape when discovered.

The treasury department has asked for offers of property for sale in New York for use to erect the new postoffice building on.

Ocean vessels sailing from Atlantic ports are being delayed somewhat on account of their inability to secure coal promptly.

Sanitary conditions in the Philippines are rapidly improving. Cholera has been gotten under control and is rapidly dying out.

France is facing a serious labor situation. Every union man in the nation may be called out to gain a universal eight hour day and an old age pension.

Dr. William H. Bates, a well known New York physician, who disappeared last August, has been found in London. He says his mind has been practically a blank since that time and he did not know his own identity.

The execution of Marjorie Belding will take place at Portland October 31.

The Haytian rebellion is at an end by the submission of the revolutionists.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has announced that he will buy \$20,000,000 of 1925 bonds.

The 29th annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. is in session at Portland, Maine.

A new panel of 150 taxmen has been called to secure the jury for the trial of Roland B. Molinoux.

A collision between two trains in Ohio resulted in both engines being demolished and 20 persons injured.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge to race for the America's cup has been received by the New York yacht club.

The principal issue before the miners' convention will be provision for men thrown out of work by the retention of nonunionists.

The grand jury found an indictment for murder in the first degree against William Hooper Young, who is under arrest on New York for the killing of Mrs. Anna Politzer.

General Corbin says the American soldier easily exceeds those of England.

Alabama coal miners who have been out for 10 days, have returned to work. There were 4,500 men involved. The terms were not made public.

A fast train on the Vandalia railroad, in Indiana, collided with an accommodation, resulting in the death of two persons and serious, if not fatal, injury of three others.

United States Minister Bowen has asked that one or two warships be sent to Venezuelan waters for the better protection of Americans. He says the situation is grave.

Santos Dumont has offered to go from Paris to San Francisco in an airship. In case he is successful, he wants a prize of \$200,000. He is now at work on an airship suitable for the trip.

Officials of the transport service believe that the transport Seward has met with an accident and is making her way across the Pacific under way. The Seward left Seattle for Manila over two months ago, and has not yet reached her destination.

An incendiary fire at Klamath, Cal., caused a loss of \$500,000.

An American has been placed in command of the Colombian gunboat Bogota.

A lake steamer bound for Buffalo foundered during a heavy storm. Ten of the crew are missing.

President Roosevelt is very anxious about the reply of the miners to the proposition of the operators.

It is probable that Roosevelt will recommend a permanent tariff commission in his next message to congress.

London is much alarmed at what they fear is a move on the part of J. P. Morgan to secure control of the London docks.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial cable company, Clarence Mackay was elected as president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is very much opposed to the plan of the coal operators and thinks it should be turned down by the miners.

A Toledo, Ohio, steel plant has closed down for want of coal.

A French aeronaut and his companion were dashed to death while experimenting with an airship at Paris.

Belgium miners have gone on strike, claiming the trouble in the United States has raised the price of coal and they should get some benefit.

Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador to the United States, has been received by President Roosevelt and has entered upon his duties.

REBELS DEFEATED.

Government Forces of Venezuela Score a Victory—3,000 Dead and Wounded.

La Victoria, Venezuela, Oct. 21.—A messenger has arrived here from the scene of the engagement near this place between the government troops and revolutionists, bringing news that after several days of terrible fighting, 9,000 rebels under General Mendosa abandoned the field, having retired from their last position, six miles from La Victoria, Friday night, retreating in the direction of Villa de Cura. According to President Castro the killed and wounded number 3,000.

During the last days of the fighting the temperature rose to 116 degrees, and a visitor to the scene of the engagement declares he never saw such a terrible spectacle as was presented by the battlefield.

The victory of the government troops, which is said to be due to the personal courage of President Castro, who, twice, with a Mauser in his hand, charged at the head of his soldiers, is considered a serious setback to the cause of the revolutionists.

A courier from Valencia, who arrived here today, reports that up to yesterday that town was not in the hands of the revolutionists.

PANIC IN BALL ROOM.

Fire in Albany, N. C., Building Resulted in One Death and Many Injured.

Albany, N. C., Oct. 21.—Fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock tonight in the Tower & Brooks store, one of the largest in the heart of the business section of the city. For a time the entire dry goods section was threatened, and only by most heroic work on the part of the firemen were the flames practically confined to the building in which the fire started. One fireman was killed and a number injured.

At the time the fire broke out a dance was in progress in a hall on the top floor of the burning building. Escape to the street was cut off by the fast spreading flames, and 25 young men and women were lifted out of the front windows and helped over adjoining roofs. The shrieks of hysterical women created much excitement, but cool headed firemen soon carried them to a place of safety. Several women were burned, but none were seriously hurt.

Ten minutes after the fire was discovered flames were pouring out of every window, and neighboring buildings were ablaze in many places. The Municipal telegraph company's building was badly scorched, the windows being shattered by the intense heat and the frames twisted out of shape and charred.

It was two hours before the flames were fully under control. It is impossible to secure any estimate of the losses tonight.

BOXERS NOT YET PUT DOWN.

Chinese Viceroy Asks Missionaries Not to Travel in Disturbed Districts.

Pekin, Oct. 21.—The new viceroy of Sze Chuen province, Tsen Chun Suan, reports that the Boxers have not been suppressed at Cheng Tu and two other centers and he asks the missionaries and missionaries to refrain from traveling in central Sze Chuen at present.

The emperor's reception at the summer palace today was attended by the diplomatic corps except in the case of the British minister, Sir Ernest Satow, he having declined all social intercourse on account of the miscarriage of justice in the case of the murdered English missionaries, Bruce and Lewis, in Honan province, where the responsible officials were excoriated and ignorant peasants were beheaded.

The negotiations for the departure of the international troops from Shanghai have been interrupted. It appears that Great Britain before consenting to the evacuation desires a more definite arrangement in regard to her status in the Yangtze valley and more precise stipulations concerning non-alienation of territory in that region.

Roosevelt Doing Well.

Washington, Oct. 21.—While President Roosevelt was unable to go to Oyster Bay to register his vote for the November election, he will go home to vote.

The president is progressing finely toward complete recovery, and is now able to move about without crutches or even a cane, but his physicians have advised him not to travel any distance for at least two weeks. For this reason he will be unable to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton university, although he had expressed his particular desire to be present when President Wilson is installed.

Dewey is Honored.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—At a meeting today of the board of governors of the Thomas Jefferson memorial association of the United States held in Independence hall, Admiral Dewey was elected president, and the board consists of one member from each of the original 13 states, the District of Columbia and the territories. The territories are represented by Hon. Mark A. Smith, of Arizona.

NEWS OF OREGON

Items of Interest Gathered from All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS

A Brief Review of Improvements, Growth and Development Along All Lines Throughout Our State.

A sale of 300 bales of hops at 25 cents is reported from Dallas.

A franchise has been granted for another telephone line from Baker City to Sumpter.

Several schools in Polk county have been unable to open on account of the inability to secure teachers.

A company of Portland men has purchased the Gold Chloride mine, eight miles east of Grants Pass, for \$7,500. The property is to be thoroughly and systematically developed by the new owners.

Mine owners and operators in the Baker district have organized for the purpose of securing a change in the recent order of the secretary of the interior creating the Eastern Oregon forest reserve.

The report of Superintendent Lee of the state penitentiary shows that on October 1 there were 300 convicts in the institution, 19 less than at the beginning of the quarter. The earnings for the quarter were \$1,246.40 and the total expenditures were \$1,746.09.

With appropriate ceremony, Agricultural hall, designed to facilitate and advance experiment and instruction in agricultural lines at the Oregon agricultural college, was dedicated at Corvallis October 15.

Addressed by Governor Geer, Congressman Tongue and a number of others. The attendance from outside the city numbered several hundred.

Four proposed amendments to the Oregon constitution will be before the next legislature for its endorsement. These amendments were proposed by resolutions approved by the last legislature, and they must receive the approval of another legislature before they can be submitted to a vote of the people. The proposed amendments relate to the state printer, city charters, elections, state institutions outside of Salem and repeal of anti-Negro section of constitution.

The assessor's roll of Lincoln county shows an increase of \$136,854 over that of last year.

The First National bank of Baker City has been designated a United States depository.

The fruit fair at Hood River last week was in every respect the most successful ever held.

The forest rangers in Southern Oregon have been called in from fighting fire, there being no further need of them.

The rush for timber claims in Lake and Klamath counties continues. Many of the locators are coming from Eastern states.

William Danks, a Southern Oregon pioneer, was found dead at his home near Waldo last week. He came to this state in the early 50s.

A Liberty, Marion county, hop grower was offered 24 cents for his hops last Saturday, which he refused.

The Astoria Fir Lumber Company, of Astoria, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$100,000. The company will install a sawmill plant at once.

The hop market at Independence is practically stationary. There seems to be a decided opinion among the growers that the price will advance in a few weeks.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 64c; blue stem 68c; valley, 65 1/2c.

Barley—Feed, \$20.00 per ton; brewing, \$21.00.

Flour—Best grade, \$30.00 to \$35.00; grab-and, \$28.50 to \$30.00.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$18.50 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$11.02 1/2; gray, 95c to \$1 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$10.11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 65c to 70c per sack; ordinary, 50c to 55c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75 to 2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 to 4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, \$4.50 per dozen; per pound, 11c; springs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen; fryers, \$3.25; broilers, \$2.50 to \$3; ducks, \$5.50 per dozen; turkeys, young, 10c to 12c; geese, \$6 to \$6.50 per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13 1/2c to 14c; Young America, 14 to 14 1/2c; factory prices, 12 1/2c to 13c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2c to 30c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 18 to 20c; store, 12 1/2c to 15c.

Eggs—22 1/2c to 27 1/2c per dozen.

Hops—New crop, 21 to 23c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12 1/2c to 15c; Eastern Oregon, \$14 1/2c; mohair, 26 to 28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 to 3 1/2c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6 to 7c.

Veal—7 1/2c to 8 1/2c.

Mutton—Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lamb—Gross, 3 1/2c per pound; dressed, 6 1/2c.

Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c to 7c per pound; dressed, 7 to 7 1/2c.

CUBA WILL ACCEPT.

Reciprocity Treaty with United States About to be Signed.

Havana, Oct. 18.—Business men who have been called in to consult with President Palma on the proposed Cuban-American commercial treaty feel assured that the cabinet will approve the proposition of the United States, and that it will be sent to congress within a few days for adoption. There is some fear that the radical element in congress will object to approving of clearing stations without being informed clearly of the intentions of the United States with regard to the enforcement of the Platt amendment.

The commercial treaty submitted to Cuba by Washington is practically the Biltz tariff schedule, which was drawn up just before the American military government withdrew from the island, and which leaves the present duty in force against all other nations, but gives the United States a differential from 20 to 60 per cent. In return the United States offers Cuba a reduction in duties of 20 per cent. This was considered too small in proportion to the benefit asked by the United States, and in the beginning there was a strong inclination to reject the proposition, but it was explained that, under existing conditions in the United States, and considering that the bill was passed by the house of representatives in Washington, more cannot be offered at present.

WORLD'S COAL OUTPUT.

United States Now Leads the World—For 1901, 866,165,140 Short Tons.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The United States geological survey estimates the world's production of coal in 1901 at 866,165,140 short tons. The three great coal producing countries of the world are the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Austria-Hungary comes fourth, France fifth, Belgium sixth and Russia seventh. The last country, notwithstanding its vast area, produces only about 6 per cent as much coal as the United States. Prior to 1899 Great Britain led among the world's coal producers, but during 1899, 1900 and 1901 the United States has made such remarkable increases in coal production, due principally to the unprecedented activity in the iron and steel and other metal trades, that it now stands far in the lead of all competitors, with a production in 1901 exceeding that of Great Britain by 479,965,938 short tons, or 19 per cent. Up to the close of 1900 the coal production of Great Britain and her colonies, taken together, still exceeded that of the United States, the excess in 1900 being 3,368,825 short tons, but the enormous output of the coal mines of this country last year exceeded by about 29,000,000 short tons the entire output of Great Britain and her dependencies, including India and the Transvaal. Of the output in 1901, the United States produced 33.86 per cent; Great Britain and her dependencies 30.86 per cent, and Germany 19.42 per cent, or combined 84.14 per cent of the total production.

SOUFRIERE AGAIN.

Sand Showers on Island of St. Vincent, but No Damage Yet.

Kingstown, Oct. 18.—A terrific eruption of the Soufriere volcano commenced last night. During the preceding day earth tremors, apparently too slight to be considered important, were experienced in the central and northern part of the island. At 8 o'clock last night there were indications of an eruption. Rumbling noises were heard. They increased when the roaring volcano belched out its deadly contents. This eruption was followed by a brief lull. Then, from 10 o'clock till 4 o'clock this morning the upheaval continued. The outbreak was accompanied by an incessant and confused cannonading. There were incandescent clouds and sparkling matter ejected. After 4 o'clock the disturbance gradually decreased, but the noise of the boiling cauldron is still audible at a distance.

New York Bank Fails.

New York, Oct. 18.—The failure of the banking house of Gilman, Son & Co., of 62 Cedar street, this city, was announced late today. The liabilities, it was said, are less than \$200,000, and it was added that no other New York concerns would be affected. The business of Gilman, Son & Co. was largely in farm mortgages. The house was founded in 1860 by Winthrop S. Gilman, who came here from St. Louis and Alton, Ill. The failure was a complete surprise, the firm being noted for carefulness and conservatism.

Coal Speculators Panic-Stricken.

New York, Oct. 18.—Coal dealers who have been speculating in cargoes of soft coal for future delivery are reported panic-stricken over the outlook for speedy resumption in the anthracite fields, and a number of large lots have been dumped upon the market. Prices of bituminous have declined from around \$10 to \$5.50 a ton. Domestic sizes of anthracite still bring \$18 to \$20, but this can last but a few days in view of the pending settlement.

Shaw Buys Up More Bonds.

New York, Oct. 18.—It was reported on the stock exchange today that the secretary of the treasury had bought government bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000. On the best of authority it was stated today that a syndicate had arranged to sell a block of \$10,000,000 to the secretary of the treasury. The price is believed to be about \$137.50.

BACK TO WORK

Arbitration of the Coal Trouble Now Assured.

LABOR RECEIVES JUST RECOGNITION

President Names Commission of Six Men, Who Will Adjust All Disputes Between Operators and Men.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The great anthracite coal strike is settled at last. A commission of six persons, with a seventh—Carroll D. Wright—as recorder, will adjust the differences between the operators and the miners. President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, will abide by the advice of their national president, in whose judgment they have the utmost confidence.

President Mitchell declines to say how he personally looks upon the proposition, but tonight he gave to the press the following statement:

"I fully appreciate with what anxiety the people of our country are awaiting the end of the coal strike. The coal operators have not addressed the Miners' union, or its officers, in making their public statement. It is therefore impossible for me to state the attitude of the miners at this time. I am now, as I have always been, deeply solicitous of the interests of the public and the welfare of the mineworkers who have been on strike for the past five months. A formal statement defining of position and intentions will be issued just as soon as we are in possession of the full meaning of the proposition of the operators."

The rank and file of the miners view the new proposition in different lights. Those who are opposed to accepting the new offer look upon the operators' latest move as a counter proposition to Mr. Mitchell's offer to arbitrate made in the temporary White House at Washington. They compare the two offers and pick out what they all agree to be many facts.

A great many of the strikers think the proposition should be accepted, and that the miners should trust to President Roosevelt to do the best he can under the conditions laid down by the coal-rod president.

There is still a third view held by miners, and that is to refuse to accept the plan proposed and make a counter proposition, embodying some of the suggestions contained in the operators' offer. One proposition suggested is that the operators, the miners and the president each select a number of men to act as a board. This was mentioned by President Mitchell, but he would make no comment on it.

HOT BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

Aged Men Killed Two Assaultants, but were Badly Injured Themselves.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 16.—In a farmhouse two miles from the village of Rochester, in Loraine county, a terrible battle was fought tonight between aged brothers named Meach and six desperate robbers. As a result of the battle two of the robbers were shot to death, one probably fatally wounded, and two of the Meach brothers were badly beaten.

There are three of the Meach brothers, Loren, aged nearly 80 years; John, about 70, and Jarvis, aged 65. The old men are said to be rich. While John was in the barn, he was surrounded by three robbers and bound. Going to the house they knocked Jarvis Meach into insensibility. John Meach worked himself loose from the bonds, however, and seizing a shotgun, cautiously stole upon the three burglars who were working at the safe. He shot two of them to death and fatally wounded the third man. The three companions of the men, who were watching the house, realizing their danger, immediately got away. The robbers secured no money.

The wounded robber refused to make any statement as to his identity.

WILSON GOES TO GREECE.

Spokane Man Transferred from Chile at a Loss of \$3,500 in Salary.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Henry L. Wilson, of Spokane, minister to Chile, has secured a European mission, but at a great sacrifice of salary. He gets a similar post in Greece at \$5,500 a year, while his present position pays \$10,000. This could not have been brought about had not the minister to Greece kindly consented to retire, in order to make places for several people. Minister Francis was not particular about serving longer in Greece, and was willing to get out of the way in order to promote John B. Jackson, now first secretary of the embassy at Berlin. The pressure of Wilson's friends to get him a place in Europe, and the inducement to Jackson to secure the Chilean mission, which is worth \$3,500 more than that of Greece, brought about the change. Again, the Chilean mission has always been considered more important than Greece, and Wilson's change, although brought about by great pressure, is not considered a promotion.

Strong Box Stolen.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 16.—Information has been received here that a box containing bank notes of the value of \$50,000 gold has been stolen from the strong room of the China and Manila steamer Zafiro, on her last voyage from Hong Kong to Manila. The consignment was signed for by one of the ship's officers, and prior to the vessel's arrival at Manila the strong room was opened only once, and that was to admit a consignment of opium.

Danish Islands Bill Up.

Copenhagen, Oct. 17.—The landing today began the discussion of the treaty providing for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States. Premier Deunster declared that in responsible quarters it was now clear there were but two alternatives, either the cession of the islands, or an increase of the already heavy expenditure necessary for their maintenance and development, with no guarantee of profitable results.

DEEPER WATER

Engineers Approve Dredging at Mouth of Columbia.

WORK WILL BEGIN EARLY NEXT YEAR

Transport Grant Will be Utilized—Pumping Machinery Duplicate of Largest Used by Government.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Recognizing the demand for a deep channel at the mouth of the Columbia river, Secretary Root has authorized the chief of engineers to convert the army transport Grant into a sea dredge, and to commence operations on the bar at the earliest possible date. This action is taken on recommendations of the special board of engineers that recently visited the mouth of the river. It is proposed to scour out a channel of about 30 feet depth to begin with. When this has been completed, the dredge will probably be used in maintaining and deepening the channel until the jetty is completed.

The Grant, now at San Francisco, will be outfitted with complete dredging machinery of the suction type at a cost of about \$100,000. This sum will be taken from the sum appropriated for improving the mouth of the Columbia river.

Every effort will be made to hasten the outfitting of the Grant. To this end it is proposed to procure pumping machinery which is the duplicate of the largest type now used on government dredges. The vessel itself will require little alterations. If there is no delay in procuring the machinery the Grant will be ready to commence operations early next year. The dredging machinery will have a capacity of 25,000 cubic yards of sand per day of 10 hours. The sand brought up will be deposited in huge bins aboard the Grant, and when these are filled the vessel will steam out to deep water and dump the sand and resume dredging.

A bare majority of the engineers' board believe a dredge could be successfully operated at the mouth of the Columbia. The rough sea made it impossible to utilize an ordinary dredge, it being necessary to procure a vessel of sufficient length to cover several waves simultaneously, so the motion of the boat would be reduced to the minimum. The Grant, 445 feet long, and 49 feet beam, draws 16 feet when light and 25 feet when loaded. Her tonnage is 5,590. Having been built as a freighter, she is more substantial than other army transports, and is well suited for her new work.

ARBITRATORS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Wilson and Wright Discuss Work of the Commission with Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Brigadier General John M. Wilson, the military member of the coal strike arbitration commission, and Colonel Carroll D. Wright, recorder for the commission, had an extended conference with President Roosevelt today. They discussed pretty fully the events leading up to the appointment of the commission, and tentatively some arrangements for its work.

On leaving the White House, General Wilson said it was yet too early to discuss for publication the work of the commission. He indicated that the body would be organized in Washington, but when and where its sittings would be held were details which would be worked out by the whole commission. It is known that the commission will not begin its labors formally until the miners shall have agreed to it. Later in the day E. W. Parker, the mining expert of the commission, called at the White House with Dr. David T. Day, of the geological survey, and formally accepted his appointment.

Mr. Parker remained with the president and Colonel Wright for a considerable time. It is not yet announced how the expenses of the commission will be paid. The civilian members will be entitled to a per diem to be fixed by the president.

WRIGHT WILL HAVE NO VOTE.

But He Will be the Man who Really Runs the Arbitration Board.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Hon. Carroll D. Wright, as recorder of the commission to arbitrate the anthracite coal dispute, will not have a vote. The following authoritative statement is made: "The commission is so constituted that it will require a two-thirds vote to settle any point upon which there is a dispute."

That means that Colonel Wright is not to be regarded as a member of the commission in passing upon questions at issue before it. An official of the war department, with a great deal of experience, said:

"In all military boards and courts the recorder has no vote, but he is the man who runs the board."

Colonel Wright will keep the records, summon witnesses, carry out the orders of the commission and perhaps prepare its report under instructions.

Macedonian Uprising Spreading.

London, Oct. 20.—Advices received here from Salonica, European Turkey, dated Monday, Oct. 13, report the insurrection in Northern Macedonia is spreading. The telegraph wires have been cut in several places between Melnik and Djumbala, and many Turkish reserves at Salonica have already been sent into the interior, and large numbers of reinforcements have been ordered from Constantinople to Salonica immediately.